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risen to the rank of a chief factor. His observations of the Yukon Indians were made in the light of that extended experience. He recorded a considerable vocabulary and there are a number of clever pen-drawings. He gave to Sir John Richardson information recorded on a map of 1851 which is reproduced in this publication.

The copy of Murray's journal was obtained for the Dominion Archives from E. O. S. Schoefeld, legislative librarian, Victoria, British Columbia.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

Antonio López de Santa Anna. Las Guerras de México con Tejas y los Estados Unidos. [Documentos Inéditos ó muy Raros para la Historia de México, edited by GENARO GARCÍA. Tomo XXIX.] (Mexico: Bouret. 1910. Pp. 344.)

WE again have to thank Señor D. Genaro García for a volume bearing upon Mexican history that is of direct interest to American investigators. The documents here presented are not indeed new, but it is extremely hard to obtain them and therefore this reproduction is very welcome. The first (62 pp.) is Santa Anna's Manifesto of May 10, 1837, giving an account of his operations in Texas the previous year. One notes in particular here (pp. 27-29) his defense of the butchery at Goliad on the grounds that it was required by the law, that there was no place in which to secure the prisoners, that it was not practicable to send them to Matamoros, that the Mexicans had not enough food for them, and that they might have overpowered their captors. For several of these excuses precedents could be found in the customs of the American Indians, but, as for the first one, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations assured the British representative that the atrocities perpetrated in Texas were contrary to orders sent to Santa Anna "early in the Campaign" (Pakenham, no. 74, October 24, 1836). Next we remark his excuses (p. 46) for taking a nap in the face of the enemy at San Jacinto: (1) his great exertions; (2) his loss of sleep the previous night; and (3) his weak and sickly constitution ("un físico débil y enfermizo"). It throws light upon the question—if there be a question—of his credibility to reflect that he lived to an advanced age in spite of great labors, anxieties, and dissipations, and the editor aids us by citing the testimony of his friend and aide-de-camp, Giménez (p. 46), that the general was very robust. More significant still is his pretense (p. 57) that his agreements with the Texans, made after his capture, were entirely personal ("no con el carácter oficial de presidente de la República . . . ni menos como General en Jefe"), when in fact his public covenant began with the words, "Artículos de un convenio celebrado entre S. E. el General en Jefe . . . D. Antonio López de Santa Anna", and his secret covenant with these, "Antonio López de Santa Anna, General en Jefe del Ejército de Operaciones y Presidente de la República Mexicana". Next come 113 pages of documents sub-

mitted with the Manifesto, many of which are of permanent value. Then follows (pp. 185-197) Santa Anna's defense of his proceedings in the war against the United States, dated March 24, 1848. This must of course be read and analyzed by the historian of that war, but it is too superficial and partizan to be of much assistance. Finally, pages 201-335 give us D. Ramón Gamboa's *Impugnacion*, dated July 15, 1849, which presents and answers Santa Anna's replies to Gamboa's formal charge of August 27, 1847, that he had betrayed the country in the wars with Texas and the United States. This document is of no little importance to American historians. Gamboa's theory was wrong, his attitude prejudiced, and his information defective; but he offers precious material which with due caution can be employed by one in possession of the inside facts. His main contention was that Santa Anna, by an understanding with the United States, conducted his operations in such a way as to play into the hands of the American generals, whereas the truth appears to be that, in accordance with the arrangement concluded with Commander Mackenzie, he returned to Mexico intending to make peace on terms acceptable to Polk, but on finding that he could not bring his nation to that point, saw that his only chance to save himself was to take the lead in the fighting, and—being no strategist either by nature or by training—was outmanoeuvred as well as out-fought. In Gamboa's summing up (pp. 332-334) one is surprised to see no mention of the abandonment of Tampico, a prominent popular subject of complaint against the general. The volume concludes with a brief but useful index. The printer who set up Jackson's letter (pp. 176-178) had not fully mastered the intricacies of English orthography.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

MINOR NOTICES

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1908. Volume I. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1909 [1910], pp. 539.) This volume opens with the usual reports of the preceding meeting (Washington-Richmond, December, 1908) of the Association and of the Pacific Coast Branch, followed by reports of five conferences which occurred on the former occasion. These reports, ampler than those given in this journal (XIV. 429-452), are accompanied by the text of several of the brief papers read in the conferences, such as Professor Bassett's on the influence of coast line and rivers on North Carolina, Miss Davenport's on the manuscript materials for English diplomatic history, Professor Larson's on Old Norse sources in English history, Miss Flisch's on the common people of the old South, and Mr. Leland's on the application of photography to archive and historical work. Two papers read before the Pacific Coast Branch are next printed, that of Mr. Don E. Smith on the Viceroy of New Spain in the Eighteenth Century, and that of Mr. Frederick J. Teggart entitled